NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year

The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It Final Passage.

TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE IN THE HOUSE LOAN BILL IN THE SENATE. Its Adoption Unamended.

IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX

Cholera Brought There by the Steamship London.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES. Fifty Deaths.

No Communication With the Shore.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Atlantic at this Port. FENIAN DELEGATE ON BOARD-STORIES ABOUT STEPHENS. 250,000 Armed Men in Ireland. City and Miscellaneous News. HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Important Ordinances of the Board of Health.

tc ... &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The galleries of the House were crowded to-day Fith spectato re awaiting the action to be taken upon the Civil Rigi via Bill. Nearly all the members were present. The excitement was intense. Many persons were un this to obtain seats. Among those present were the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wi consin, and a large representation of United States Senators. Owing to the seconding of the demand for the previous question, which cut off all debate, sevi wal of the opposition members commenced making 'dilatory motions, but soon abandon-ed this system of tactics, and left the majority free to consummate their work. No one seemed to have any doubt wha ever of the passage of the bill, the any doubt wha river of the passage of the bill, the question being merely one as to what number of votes it would; accive and to spare over the Constitutional requisi ion of two-thir. Is. During the proceedings there are also loud and continuous hum of voices all ever the hall, so much so that even the strong and distinct voice of Dr. Mahoffy, one of the cierks, equid not be heard with the numb advantage. The excited Representatives and the se who had the privilege of the floor, were therefore called to order. This demand floor, were therefore called to order. This demand of the Speaker had the effect of partially . "estoring quiet, but there was a evident impatience on the part of the majority of the House to come to a vote, and this was reached a fier an unsuccessful moti. 'a to lay the bill upon the ; able. As soon as the Speaker announced that the bill I had become a law, no.wit. standing the objections of the President, the major-ity of the members of 1 longress, and many of the spectators in the galleri es, rose to their feet, seme waving hats and handke: chiefs, while others clapped sheir hands, all unitim g in oft-repeated cheers. Amid this confusion the 1 fouse adjourned. The proceeding customary on the passage of a bill over a veto, is to make an onder sement by the Secretary of the genate, and, the C erk of the House briefly stating the action of the respective Houses. This enrolled bill is shen deposi ted with the Secretary of State like al', other acts will ch becomes laws.

Mr. Steplen Powers, cor respondent of the Cincin-mati Comarkichale was be fore the Reconstruction Committee to day, and tes tifled at length respecting Florida, Lor delana and To use. He takes a hopeful view. In c ase of toreign w ar the enemy would not get ten the usand recruits from the South unless an army inv wied that section . The people are general ly in faw or of paying the trebel debt; but will offer very liv the resistance to the collection of the nation The Freedmen's Bureau Bill has been and necessary, though at ter next Christmas when the convracts for the coming year are , it will not be reeded anywhere. purchased weaps ms, and are rapidly learning to

e care of themsel res. the President sen t to Congress, to-day, a message the Interior, with acc empanying papers in reference to grants of land made: by acts of Congress in the grars 1850, 1853 and 1856, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkan sas, Florida and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. As these grants well expire by limit stion on the 11th of August next, leaving the road s for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfin sished condition, it is recommended that the time within which they may be completed be extended for a period of five years, Judge Edmunds, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his let ter to the Secretary of the Interior, urges the accomplishment of these important works, which, he as complishment of these important works, which, he ays, cannot fail to add to the grouperity not only of the several States but of the series.

The Commissioner of Customs is providing for the effectual protectic m of the revenue along the Southwestern frontier, where it has been discovered that considerable smus giing is being carried on by that considerable sums gaing is being carried on by vessels entering the (built of California, and introducing contraband goo is into Arizona. An agent has been assigned to the co sat of Texas from Gallents to Fort Duncan to be sat ioned at Corpus Christi; another agent has been a ppeinted to that part of the ironier bordering on the northern part of Mexico, from Diero, California, to El Paso, New Maxico, a distance of eight hund; ed miles, and also will be stationed at Fort Yuma.

By direction of the Qt arterms ster General, Brevet Major Gaines Glesson, Quartern naster, U. S. A., will start in a day or two to make a tour of inspection of start in a day two of the purpose of ascertaining as har as possible the number and location of all the Union dead that have been buried on the field. It is the intention of the Government to have all these remains brought to Washington Cematery for interments, what as nonument will be CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9 .- Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to equalize the distribution of the national currency, which was referred to the Committee on

Mr. Morran introduced a bill to provide for the Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to provide for the erection of warehouses in New York for the reception of goods and merehandize arriving in vessels subject to quarantine by the laws of the State of New York. It provides for their erection at the West Bank on the Lower Bay of New York, where the goods may be purified under the regulations of the licaith Officer of the Port. The appropriations required are to equal a similar appropriation by the State of New York for hospitals at the same point. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan presented the concurrent resolution of the New York Lagislature, prescribing the condition upon which the lately robellious States ought to be admitted to representation. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill known as the Loan bill, reported from the Finance Commistee as

Loan bill, reported from the Finance Committee as it passed the House. The bill was read.

Mr. Fessenden said the Committee of Finance had come to the conclusion, after a careful examination, that the bill was well enough as it stood, and therefore they had suggressed no amendment.

Mr. Chandler moved so to amend the bill as to restrict the sale of bonds to this country, by striking out the words "or elsewhere" in the following sentence: "and alse to dispose of any description of bonds anthorized by said act, either in the United States or eisewhere, to such an amount," etc.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no necessity for this amendment. The words proposed to be stricken out were in all the bills on this subject. They did not provide for a foreign loan, but simply that the Secretary of the Treasury michs have the power to go to Europe to sell bonds, when there was a combination against him in Wall street.

Mr. Chandler's motion to recommit was disagreed to.

greed to.

The question then recurred to amend as stated It was disagreed to by the following voteyeas 6, nays 35. The bill was then passed-yeas 32,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among other business in the House to-day Mr. Morehead introduced a joint resolution to increase emporarily the duties on imports.

temporarily the duties on imports.

The joint resolution proposed to increase for sixty days the existing rate of duties on imports fifty percent, except on printing piper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively.

Mr. Hooper, of biasa, moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to. Yeas 107: nays 49.

Mr. Francis Thomas effered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expedience of proposing an amendment to the Constitution restricting medium.

Mr. Stevens offered the following :

Mr. Stevens offered the following:

Whervas. By the several acts of Concress of the 13th of July, and the 6th of August 1861, it is enacted that all the property of citizens of the insurrectionary Staces found in said States, or in transit between said States, or any section of the same, either by land or by water, and all vessels found at sea technique either in whole or in part to citizens of the Insurrectionary States, and all property wherever a united which may have been used, or in any way in toxed of in said of the rebellion, should, when captured, be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States; and.

Whe reas. The Precident, by his proclamation of the 16th of August, 1861, enjoined upon all navel and military officers of the United States to be diligant in the capture of such property for the use of the United States; and

Whereas. Large captures of such property, the proceeds when no she by haval and military officers and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the General Treasury of the United States; and

have been made by mayal and military officers, and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the General Treasury of the United States; and Whereas, Such officers have been and are taking measurer, through the Admiraity Courts of the United States, to have such property condemned and adjudged to their own use and that of the naval pension fund, and not to the use of the General Treasury of the United States, so that said fund already amounts to more than torn millions of deliars, a like amount having been distributed to the captors, the interest of which is more than doube the sum required for the naval pension fund; and Whereas, the question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so expured, should be forfeited to the United States, or or the benefit of the captors, which question cannot, because of the press of business in said Court, be heard and determined until the term thereof to be hold in December next; and Whereas, before such determined to the general treasury of the United States; be it therefore

Reveiced, That in the opinion of this House, the Secretary of the Treasury behavior all the proceeds of the captures or claimants under such captures, until such question may be determined by the Supreme Court, and that be Becretary of the Treasury be direction may be determined by the Supreme Court, and that be Becretary of the Treasury be turther requested to any of the raptors or claimants under such captures, until such question may be determined by the Supreme Court, and that be Becretary of the Treasury be direction may be determined by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court and the suprement of the United States in a vehicuser of th

PASSA, WOF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The mornia & hour having expired, Mr. Wilson, of Into morning the proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for , be purpose of taking up the Civil Rights bill. The motion was agreed to. The first business on the Sp taker's table was a message from the Senate of the United States in the following

words:

Ordered.—That the S. cretary communicate the bill to protect all persons in the linited States in their civil rights and furnish to means for their vindication, with the message of the Fresident returning the same to the Senate with this objections, and the proceedings of the senate the ereon to the House of Rep. coantatives.

The following is the record o. the Senate proceedings on the bill

ings on the bill:

In the Senate of the United States, April 6th, 1866.—18 President of the United States having returned to the Senate in which it originated, the but entitled "An act to protect all versoes in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication" with his objections thereto; the Senate proceeded in puratance of the Constitution to reconsider the same, and resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate, sing to pass the same.

Secretary of the Benate.

The bill was then read in full, and then the object tions of the President to it were read by Mr. Mathaffey, the reading clerk.

The galleries were crowded, but there appeared to be little attention paid to the reading of the President's veto message. The members "chatted" so loudly that the Speaker

felt it (necessary to interrupt the clerk several times and tosappeal to members to preserve order. The neading of the message having been concluded,

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, adressed the Speaker. Mr. El dridge, of Wisconsin, asked the gentleman from low a (Wilson) to yield for a question

Mr. Wi ison, of Iowa, declined to yield. He said the debat ; on the bill prior to its passage occupied the debat ion the bill prior to its passage occupied about two weeks. During that debate some twenty speeches were made, and it was not brought to a close until all who desired to speak on the bill had been heard. On the close of that debate the bill was passed by more than a two-thirds majority of the House. It, has been returned with the objections of the Preside at to its becoming a law. I do not propose to re-open the discussion of the measure. I am disposed to leave the close of this debate to the President by the message which has just been read. I ask the frie nds of this great measure to answer the arguments a ad the statements of that message by their votes. I appeal to them to ansatin me in the motion I am about to make. I now move the previous question to the passage of the bill, the educations

Mr. Regers appealed for leave to ask one question. (Crice of "No.") He said he wanted to correct a mistake, (Crice of "Question.") The members had not had any notification of the vote to-day.

Mr. Niblack ask et the Speaker whether a motion to lay the hill of the table was in order.

The Speaker reprised that this point had not been raised during his service is the House, but his impression was, that as the House was now acting under the Constitution of the United States, which directs that, after onvidering the objections of the President, the House hall then proceed to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill; the motion to lay on the table would scarcely be in order.

Mr. Niblack—And no other motion is in order.

The speaker thought not.

Mr. Ediridge moved a call of the House, as the fentleman from low refused to allow any debate, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and mays were ordered, and resulted: yeas 23, nays 139.

The Speaker having intimated that in an examination of precedents he had reconsidered his opinion on the question submitted by Mr. Niblack, Mr. Le Biond moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Schenck made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker overruled the point, and stated grounds of his doing so. The language of the Constitution seamed to imply that the House should immediately vote on the passage or rejection of the bill, but on examination of the bill, but on examination of the precedents made by Congress, and many years since he found that Congress had enharged that interpretation considerably. The House in the Plat Congress had pastpound a vetocid bill for a long time. In other Congresses motions had been made and entertained to recommend a vetocid bill to the committee in which it had originated. Bus the decision met opposite to this case was to be found on page 1906 Barriamentary law of the House, binding the members and the Speaker. There is was laid down that a vetomesage or bill may be inferred, or the measure about on the bill may b

mittee.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked whether the question was debateable.

The Epeaker replied that it was not, as the previous question was pending, but suggested that be would like the geottleman from Ohio to have an opportunity of expressing his views on the question.

Objection was made, therefore Mr. schenck withdrew the appeal.

Objection was made, therefore Mr. Schenck withdrew the appeal.
Mr. Scholeid—What vote would it require to lay the bid on the table? Would a vote of more than one third be sufficient? The Speaker said it would require a majority vote.

The vote was then taken on the motion to lay the bil on the table, and resulted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 121. So the House required that the House addown, and the yeas and mays were ordered.
Mr. Eddridge moved that the House addown, and the yeas and mays were ordered.
Hefore commencing to call the roll, Mr. Eldridge withdrew the motion, stating that the intention was to got the House. The majority might go on and one.

The previous question was then seconded, on the

passage of the bill, and the Speaker put the question to the House : Shail the bill pass notwithstanding the objections by the President?

The vote being taken by yeas and nays, as directed in the Constitution, resulted—Yeas, 192; Nays, 41.
The Speaker directed his name to be called, as a

member of the House, and on its being called he voted Yes.

voted Yes.

Mr. Blugham was paired off with Messrs. Williams and Hubbard. of N. Y., who would have voted for the bill. Mr. Johnson, ef. Penn., was detained at home by sickness. Mr. Sloan, of Wis., was absent on leave. Mr. Kerr, of Ind., and Stillwell, of Ind., who would have voted for the bill. Mr. Griker, of Ky., was paired off with Messrs. Julian, of with Mr. Ames, of Mass. Mr. Wentworth stated that his collesgue Mr. Kurkendail was not present; as he undersood, he would have voted against the bill. (Laughter.)

The following is the vote in detail :

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Delos R. Ashley of Novada, Jas. Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baidwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beanan, Benjaman Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandesee, Crommell, Broomail, Ruckland, Bundy, Reasier W. Clark of Ohio, Sidney Clark of Kanasa. Cobb. Conkling, Cook, Cullun, Dailing, Davis, Dawes, Detrees, Delano, Denning, Bodge, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Lilot, Farnsworth, Farquar, Firry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hall, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higley, Hill, Holmes, Hooker, Hotchkins, Hunbard of Lows, Hubbard of W. Virginia, Hubbard of Conn, Hubbard of Ohio, Hubbard, James Humphrey of N. Y., Insersoll, Jonaks, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Kerchum, Ladin, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longwest, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndee, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Millor, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Plants, Price, Rice of Mass, Rice of Met, Rollins, Savyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spaiding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis, Thomas of Md., John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Acenam, Van Horn et N. Y., Van Horn of Mo., Wardung of Mass, Marcin Washburne of Ind., Washburne of Milnos, Washburne of Ind., Washburne of Mass, Marcin, Windom, Woodbridge and the Spoaker. Total—132.

Nays—Messis, Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Elaridge, Flank, Gos-brener, Hardins, Ky.; Harris, Hossan, Edwin M. Hutbel, N. Y.; James M. Humphrey, N. Y.; Lutham Le Blond, Marshall McCuliouxit, Niblack, Nicholson, Nicil, Phengs, Reddord, Samnel J. Randail, Penna, Wm. H. Randail, N. Y.; Baymond, Kiter, Rosers, Ross, Rousseau, Shappin, Silgeasse, Smith, Strouse, Faled, Wright, Total, 41.

The Beaker announced the passage of the bill in these words: Two-thirds of the House having, on

The Speaker announced the passage of the bill in these words: Two-thirds of the House having, on consideration, agreed to the passage of this bill, and it being certified officially by a similar majority, has also agreed to its passage, I do, therefore, by the authority of the Constitution of the United State United States declars that an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their own vindication, has become a

The announcement was received with demonstrations of extravagant joy, both on the floor and in the galleries. Members and spectators waved their hate and handkerchiefs, cheering heartily all the while. There were a few bisses, timidly ventured upon. In the midst of the general enthusiasm, a motion

to adjourn was made and carried, at half-past three. Hartford City Election

HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL 9.—The result of the Hartford city election to-day was a full vote, and the election of the entire city ticket by the Demo crats, totally changing the political character of the city Government. The Democrats elect Charina R. Channas, Mayor and Aller and Channas R. city Government. The Democrate elect Charics R. Chapman, Mayor, over Allyn S. Stillman, the pesent Mayor, by 233 majority, and Henry H. Flich, Collector, by 230 over H. T. Sperry, the present Collector. They also elect the City Clerk by 200 majority, the Author and the City Marshal, and have a majority in the city Council.

E. S. Bion's Bank of Exchange, at Buffalo, N. N., closed doors yesterday afternoon. The cause of suspension is stated to be from embarrasament CHOLERA.

The Disease Raging on Board the Steam-ship ingland at Hulfax—one Hundred and Sixty Cases—Fifty Deaths.

HALIFAX, Armil 9.—The steamship England, which arrived here from Liverpool this morning. had one hundred and sixty cases of choices on board. There were fifty deaths during the passage.

SECOND DISPATON.

HALIFAX, APRIL 9-10 P.M.—Capt. Grace reports that on Tuesday the first case of choiers occurred, since which time one hundred and sixty more esses have broken out, and fifty deaths have occurred. She was ordered off by the Government, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease, and the engineers being sick, it was found impossible to proceed. She now lies below the light-house. Part of the passen gers will be placed on board the hospital ship, and shantles erected on the beach for the sick. There will be no communication with the ship. The authorities are doing all in their power to relieve unfortunate passengers. There are three dectors on board to look after the sick. She has 1,202 passed gers, and 100 crew. The passengers are principally German and Irlah. The Captain thinks the disease was brought on board by the German passengers.

South America.

The Spanish Chilian War. Another Naval Battle. Spaniards Victorious Slaughter of Negroes at Pannua, Etc. The steamer New York, Aspinwali April 1st, ar-

rived at this port yesterday morning, bringing \$729,-861 in specie. She brings news of a severe naval engagement off Callao, between a Spanish man-ofwar and the Chilian steamer Paquote de Maule, switing in the capture of the latter with 250 soldiers on board. No further particulars.

Advices from Panama state that on the night of the 24th ult. a party of one hundred and fifty ne-groes entered the city for the purpose of seiging the barracks and getting possession of the government. Their leaders were led into a snare by the officers of Their leaders were led into a snare by the officers of the troops, who encouraged them in their movements, promising to turn over everything to them, and promising the ency of the everything on this came in what would be everything to the work everything to the work everything to the eve

THE FENIANS.

Departure for the Canadian Frontier-A Transport (Santered.

PORTLAND, Mr., APRIL 9.—About two hundred Fenians sailed for Eastport, Me., on the British frontier, in the steamer New Brunswick this afternoon.
The boat was unable to take the arms this trip and a schooner was chartered for the purpose.

From Europe. Four Days Later News.

Hatifax, N. S., April 9.—The steamship England, from Liverpool 28th, ris Queenstown 29th uit., has arrived here this morning, for medical assistance.

The prospects of an Austro-Prussian war are in

creasing. A crisis is considered imminent.

Notwithstanding the Easter holidays, the English

Cabinet meetings were not suspended. The Times, Herald, Advertises and Post condemn, with more or less severity, Mr. Bright's Birmingham the present ministry is the objections of turning out the present ministry is the difficulty of finding a stron government to take their place. The Commons, so little moved by slattact reasons, has again and again supported a bad measure, introduced by a bad government, because it could not see its way to a better.

The cattle plague is on the decline.

The Fenian invasion of Canada, and the conse quences to which it may yield, are referred to, and the Times expresses the hope that the United States the Times expresses the hope that the United States will compensate England for the passive attitude she his hitherto assumed on the Fenlan question. The Peur asys there are indications that many of the maicontents will think better of their threatened opposition to the Government on the Reform bill. Notice has been given by Mr. bryan that he will ask the attention of the Government to the State of the Irish bench.

The TIMEs on the Reform bill says, says:

Looking at what the Trades Unions accomplish, we dony that the working classes are really excluded from power. In our politics they wield and apply far greater power than any electoral privilege could give them. AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 27 .- The ZEITSRISCHE CORRESPONonblishes an present state of the Austro-Prussian relations as

present state of the Austro-Prussian relations as serious. It considers the crisis far from diminishing, but on the contrary becoming more dangerous. The article points out that as soon as Austria had armed, her financial position would compel her to hasten the stack, a circumstance which the Prussian covernment is taking into serious consideration.

The Berlin correspondence of the Truss says Prussia has not mobilized, or dispatched in the direction of the frontier, a single recreit. Some few reserves have been called in, but it can positively be asserted that they do not come up to the number which in the most peaceful times has been collected on the appearance of some distant danger in the diplomatical horizon. That the mobilization of the entire army is contemplated, and even propared to be car Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 29 —Cotton—Sales of the week 28,000 bales. The market has been heavy and prices are & da\(&\)da lower for American, and \(&\)dall lower for other descriptions.

Brendstuffs are dull. Provisions quiet but steady, except lard, which is still declining.

LONDON, MARCH 29.—Consols for money 86\(&\)da86\(&\); United States five-twenties Ifall\(&\); Erie shares 50\(&\)a56\(&\); (lilnois Central Shares \$0.\(&\)a56\(&\);

Arrival of the Atlantic IMPORTANT IRISH NEWS. NEW YORK, APRIL 9 .- The steamship Atlantic,

from Southampton on the 24th ult., arrived here this morning. Among her passengers is an accredited agens of the

'Irish Republic." whose name is not divulged. The purser of the Atlantic sends to the SUN a memoran ium to the effect that this person accompanied Head Centre Stephens in his flight through England and Centre Stephens in his hight tarough England and Parls; that Stephens is probably now on his way to this country; that at the time of his departure from Ireland Mrs. Stephens arrived at Cork on her way to the United States; and that all the atemers and vessels of all kinds in the port of Cork were under close watch by the British authorities in order to prevent Mr. Stephens' escape although he was then in London on his way to Parls. Mrs. Stephens made a netrograde invesiment, took the 10 P. M. trait for Public, and left for Parls with her sister Miss Hop-

The Irish agent on the Atlantic also brings the fol-

Dr. Cummings. lowing news, which is published as received:
There are in Ireland two hundred and fifty the

Republic.

The Atlantic having left Southampton early on the merning of the 26th, brings se later news than the secamer which as lied on the previous Saturday. The freight and passenger business from Bremen is segment that both lines will be fully occupied for the year. The Atlantic was fully engaged for her naxt trip before she left Bremen.

and disciplined men, all ready and waiting for the order to strike the blow for freedem. The British army in Ireland is forty thousand strong, and is commanded by Sir Huch Rose, but they are about one-half Fenians, and there is not a single regiment in which there have not been case of arrest for Fenians; an adverse of arrest for Fenians; and crying out for Stephens and the Irish kepublic.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE

Assembly.

Assembly.

Bills Passed.—To authorize the construction of a rational in Hudson aveaus and other attests in Brooklyn. To authorize the construction of a rational in tirecopoint and other avenues in Breeklyn.—It of incorporate the American Society so prevent creekt to animals.—To incorporate the National Temperance Society and Publicational House.—To change the route of the Broadway and Seventh avenue rational.—For preservation of the charter of the indiano and Harlem River Canada Company.—For incorporate the Long Island Tunner Ratiway Company.—For the roite of the common Schools in Brooklyn.—To regulate the taxes on lands taken, or to be taken for Croon Aqueduct.—To amend the General Manufacturing Law. So is to include Hotel Companies.—To Incorporate the Drew Theological Seminary, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—For a railroad from Hunters Point to Finshing.—For a railroad on Mespeth avenue, Brooklyn.—Richtstaff Park to make further improvements; also to declare Iompkins Square a parase ground for the National Guard.

EVENING SERSION.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was offered directing our Senston and requesting our kepresentative in Congress twice for the Civil Rights Bill. A brisk fight on point of order was raised, for the purpose of postponing the vote on this resolution; but all the points were over ruled, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of a syes to 22 mays. Adjourned.

News Items.

By Telegraph to the How York Stand

ALL restrictions on commercial cypher dispatches throughout the South are removed by as order from the War Department.

A FIRE at Edinburg, Indiana, on Friday, ded stroyed the Johnson House, Dombert & Co.'s woollen factory, and Rickett & Co.'s distillery. Loss, \$60,000. There was a tremendous fire in Ashland, Pa., Sunday night. One whole square was de-

stroyed. THE steamship Tonawands, Captain Berry, from Boston, March 16th, for Havana, went and the 23 tult, on Grecian Shoals, coast of Florida. She broke in two. The passengers and crew were saved and sent to Key West. The Tonawanda was owned by the Boston and Cuba Steamship Co., and was valued at \$100,000 fully insured.

A DARING escape from Fortress Monroe, of a prisoner named Michael Folley, under senter mutiny and other misdemeaners, was made last week. The ball and chain attached to his leg were sawed off, and forcing the iron bars of one of the windows of the guard-house, he precipitated himself into the most and swam out of the tide gates. Can't Jeff, Davis take a hint?

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY. MAY 1st, 1866,-The day which New York-

ers regard with especial dread—the 1st of May-is just three weeks distant. Moving-time is always looked forward to with a feeling of aversion, but un fortunately there are, at the present time, circum stances which greatly add to the usual discommiture of tenants. In addition to the trouble and annoy ance of moving, many families are now perpiezed by a preliminary matter—that of obtaining a habitation. In fact, the latter feature of moving day is this year more important than any other. It is now almost impossible for persons to obtain suitable dwelling-places on any terms, and many families find themselves unable to pay the heavy increase in reases which landlords now demand. But even in cases where parties have made provision for the coming rent-year, the first of May is anything but a pleasant subject of reflection. It brings to the mind harrow ing visious of domestic chaos, broken furniture and extortionate carmen, and, in addition, it reminds the tenant that he must hereafter practice close economy in order to make up for the increased of rant. The latter thought is the high prices have already led prudent people to practice pretty rigid economy. The average rance in rents is probably not far from thirty-three per cent -one-third higher than last year; and since the incomes of salaried men and employes gener ally have a downward rather than an upward ten cy, it is evident that the new schedule of rent With regard to the genera will be keenly felt. question of rents and the supply of houses, the epin ion of the Sun, at the beginning of the renting sees son, has so far been verified. Nearly all the Metropolitan journals insisted that the landlords would not be able to maintain their high prices, that they ould be obliged to reduce them before the 1st of May, and that tenants should patiently wait "fo semothing to turn up." The SUN looked at the mat ter in a more practical light—taking into account the inadequate supply of houses, with the rapid in crease of population-and frankly told the people that it was not judicious to wait, and those e are now probably satisfied of its correctness. The only encouragement for tenant the thought that the present state of things can not last long. The effect of the high prices will attract capital toward the erection of more h

KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER .- About four o'clock yesterday a boy, eight years old, who answered to the extraordinary name of Robert Jan ed to the extraordinary name of Mobert James Napoleon Buomsparte Gray, and who resided with he parents at 63 James street, was run ever by Alagar berr wagen, driven by John Mulfhoop, at the corner of Greenwich and James streets. The wagen belonged to Elias & Hmith, brewers, of 59th street, near 3d syonge. An inquest will be held on the body at 10 o'clock this morning.

and lower rates will necessarily result from the

increased supp y

A FREE READING ROOM, under the auspices of a new branch of the Young Men's Christian Asse ciction (the Wesley Branch), was opened last even ing at 76 Variek street.

Another Reading Room was opened last evening at 383 Third avenue, under the auspices of the Cum-mings' Library, organized in honor of the lace Rev.

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